

FRANK MOSS FOR ROOSEVELT'S JOB.

Dr. Parkhurst's Attorney Appointed by Mayor Strong to the Police Board.

Surprise to Grant, Conlin, Parker and All the Politicians, Who Do Not Expect Harmony as the Result.

Lawyer Moss Has Often Antagonized Colonel Grant, but the Latter Says He Can Forget—Man with a Police Prosecuting Record.

PARKER ON THE OUTLOOK FOR MOSS.

TO the Editor of the New York Journal: I have known Mr. Moss for something over two years, and I have never had any unpleasant relations with him. Any man who enters the Board of Police Commissioners unpledged, and with the intention of acting fairly, can, with his colleagues, in a week's time compose the differences raised by the unfortunate disposition of the late Commissioner Roosevelt.

Had any such man been in Mr. Roosevelt's place there would have been no such differences to compose. But if the new member comes pledged by I care not whom, or resolved to carry out a premeditated policy, to continue or intensify the old differences or create new ones, I have no doubt there are those in the Board or in the department who will acquit themselves well in any such contingency.

The Mayor is not unaware of the disposition of Commissioner Grant and myself. He was personally apprised of it. I am very much of an on-looker in this matter. I notice it makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored, and that when any selfish end is in view, pseudo-reformers will go infinitely further and lower than any of the politicians they pretend to despise.

ANDREW D. PARKER,
Commissioner of Police.

MOSS IS APPROVED BY PARKHURST.

TO the Editor of the New York Journal: Frank Moss will be the plucky successor of a plucky predecessor. I know the ins and outs of him. He is a shrewd man and the snaky cunning of Parker will not, I think, be able to bamboozle him. He, moreover, is a good man, and the mental and moral idiosyncrasies of even Grant will not be able to make him profane.

CHARLES H. PARKHURST.

FOR Commissioner of Police, to succeed Theodore Roosevelt, resigned, Frank Moss, attorney at law, of No. 93 Nassau street; resides at No. 105 East Twenty-second street; Republican counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

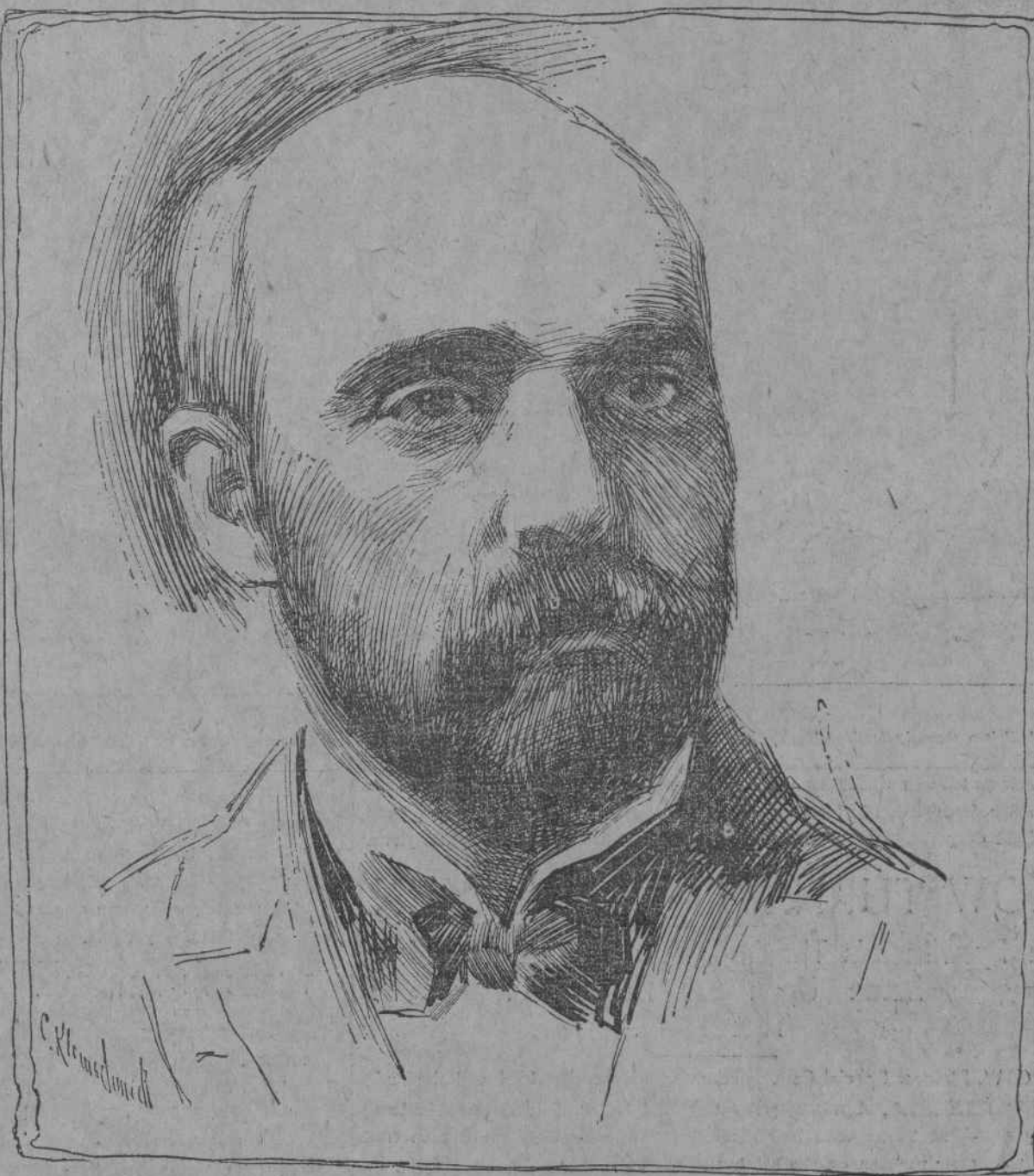
That tells the story of another mayor, city bombshell, cast among the people by William L. Strong yesterday afternoon. It tells the story of how the Mayor, delighting as ever to surprise his subjects, threw a red blanket into the police balling. It really all looks like a little municipal joke, but like many little jokes many declare that it may prove far-reaching. No one, not even the Mayor, it is believed, thinks for a moment that the presence of Mr. Moss in the Police Board is going to inaugurate an era of peace.

The career of Mr. Moss as a police official will be watched with the keenest interest, for it will be remembered that it was he who, as the executive head of

the Parkhurst Society, unearthed and brought to public notice much of the most sensational developments in the Lexow investigation of the Police Department. He was not always successful in legally proving his cases, but he was indefatigable and sincere.

Perhaps Mayor Strong selected him for some such reason. Friends of the Mayor assert that he came to the conclusion that if Mr. Moss could discover evil when he was aided merely by a comparatively small society, he could accomplish far more as a co-ordinate head of a department of more than 4,000 men. This, it is said by persons familiar with the recent history of the Board, he could do were he to be supported and encouraged by his colleagues.

These colleagues speak fair, but few people are sufficiently optimistic to believe that Messrs. Grant and Parker will enter into cordial relations with Messrs. Moss and Andrews. Especially bitter is the affront if such it may be called—offered Colonel Grant by the appointment of Mr. Moss. The latter has been very outspoken



Frank Moss, Successor of Theodore Roosevelt.

Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon sprung one of his quaint surprises on the public by appointing as a Commissioner of Police Lawyer Frank Moss, who has been for several years counsel for the Parkhurst Society, and active in the Lexow investigations. He has been prosecutor of several police officials charged with corruption. Mr. Moss is regarded in many circles as the personal representative of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and Dr. Parkhurst has said some very bitter things about both Commissioners Grant and Parker. Both of the latter gentlemen, however, say they will treat Mr. Moss as a friend and colleague, but that if he comes to the Board to make war upon them he will get war with a vengeance. Mr. Moss is non-committal.

In expressing his opinion of Colonel Grant. In a recent letter to Theodore Roosevelt he did not hesitate to say that it was his conviction that Commissioner Grant was not of a sufficiently large mental calibre to try police cases, and he has said other things equally unpleasant for so mild-mannered a gentleman as Colonel Grant to hear.

The Mayor sent for Mr. Moss yesterday afternoon, and asked him to accept the appointment. Wednesday evening Edward Mitchell, president of the McKinley League, had formally declined the office, and Mr. Moss's name is currently supposed to have been suggested to the Mayor by no less conspicuous a municipal figure than the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst. Accordingly, at 3 o'clock, after a half hour's conversation with the city's chief executive, Mr. Moss stepped into the outer office and took the oath which made him a Police Commissioner.

At First Considered a Joke. In the vicinity of the City Hall the appointment was at first regarded as a huge joke. "The Mayor wants harmony in the Police Board, and appoints Colonel Grant's personal enemy, Mr. Parker's bete noir, and Dr. Parkhurst's closest political friend," was the universal comment.

At Police Headquarters, however, the appointment was more generally regarded as

a calamity. With the appointment there vanished from Mulberry street all hopes of peace. There was only one opinion expressed, and that was that Mayor Strong had made harmony in the Police Board absolutely impossible. Indeed, as Commissioner Parker expressed it, "To many people it will look as if the Mayor did not desire harmony."

One thing is considered almost certain, and that is that Mr. Moss's advent into the Board will not in any way lessen the entanglements or solve any of the problems which now exist.

Mr. Moss is regarded by Messrs. Grant and Parker as the personal representative of Dr. Parkhurst, who has attacked them both in the public prints with that irony and pity more bitter than harsh words. It is assured that neither gentleman will vote for either Mr. Moss or Mr. Andrews for president, and it is almost equally certain that neither side will recede from the position taken. Mr. Moss will fall into Mr. Roosevelt's line as neatly as if they had been fitted to him, and Mr. Andrews is expected to do pretty much as Mr. Moss may dictate.

Andrews in the Chair. For a while, at least, Commissioner Andrews may act as president pro tem. Both Messrs. Grant and Parker say that all they desire is peace and the best service that can be given to the public, but Commissioner Parker says that nothing on earth will ever induce him to vote for the promotion of Acting Inspectors McCullough and Brooks and Sergeant Tracey. It does not require very keen perception, therefore, to see that the struggle is just where

it was when Mr. Roosevelt went away to reform the navy. Mr. Moss is expected to assume the duties of his office this morning, and in that event it is probable that the Board will meet to-day. Commissioners Grant and Parker, it will be recalled, wrote a joint letter to Mr. Andrews Wednesday afternoon, in which they said they would be glad to join him in a meeting of the Board at any time he might appoint. Yesterday morning they united in calling a meeting for the afternoon, but Mr. Andrews paid no attention to the summons.

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NEW ENEMIES MENACE TURKEY.

Bulgaria and Servia May Attack the Sultan's Forces at Any Moment.

The Former Country Renews Old Demands, Accompanied with a Significant Threat.

Servia Seeks to Secure a Turkish Port and Will Act as the Ally of Her Neighbor in Case of War.

Greeks, by Desperate Fighting, Force Turks to Fall Back Toward Ellassona Through Melitina Pass.

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London, April 22.—The time has come for Servia and Bulgaria to take a hand in the death struggle now going on at their doors. As allies these countries may oppose the Sultan.

All the Balkan States are getting uneasy and showing a disposition to make capital out of the Sultan's embarrassment. None of them want to embark in a war, but they mean to obtain all they can without abandoning a pacific attitude.

The first to move is Bulgaria which has menacingly demanded what the Sultan had already in the past temporized over and then refused—namely, the grant of berats to five more Bulgarian bishops in Macedonia.

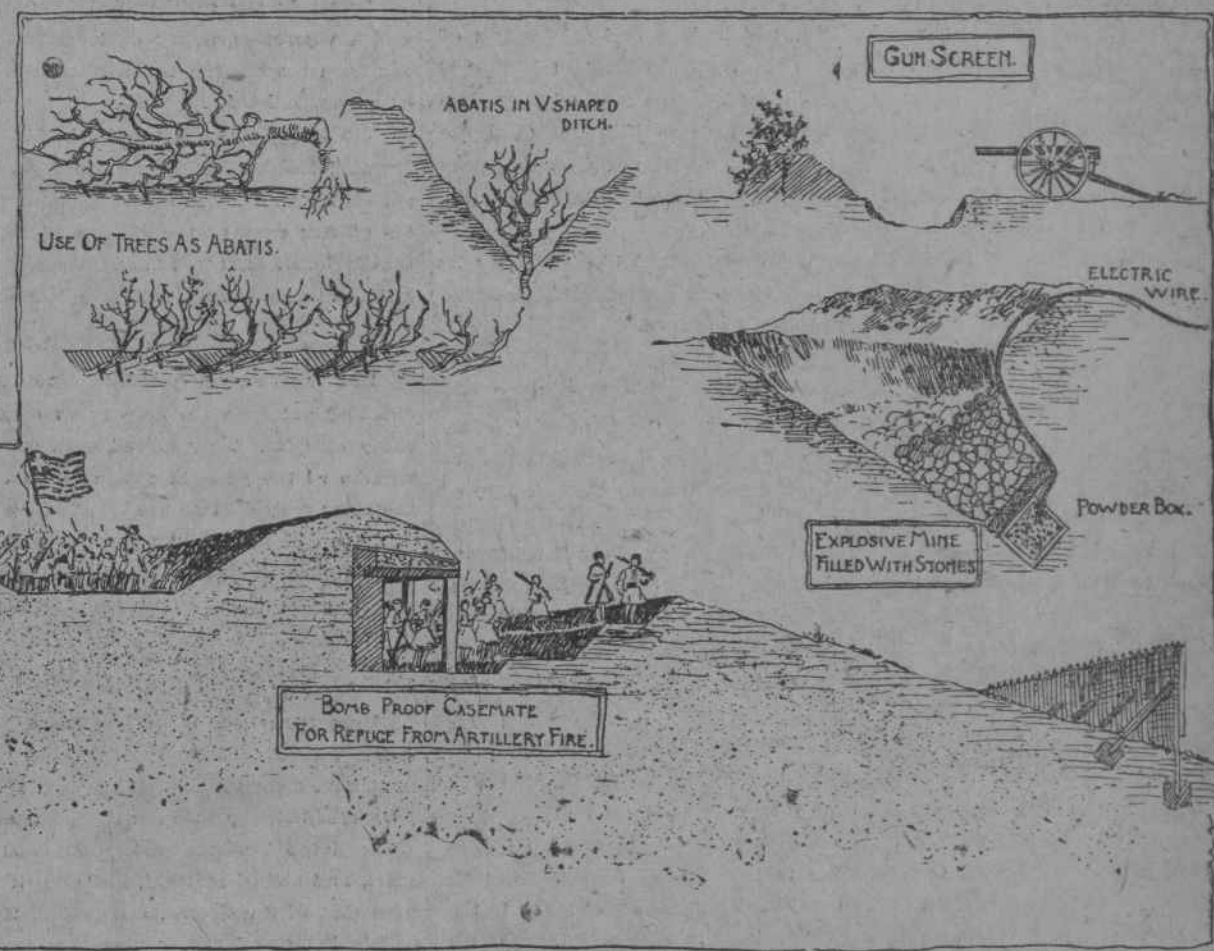
It is believed the Sultan will now grant three, if not all five, but it is probable that Bulgaria will not be satisfied save with the full number and the further concession of Bulgarian commercial agents at Uskub and Monastir.

A Three-Cornered Contest.

This demand is not so simple as it looks. Serbs, Bulgars and Greeks wage a perpetual, virulent struggle for supremacy in Macedonia, and the nationality which gains the most religious supremacy and recognition has a powerful ally over the others.

If Bulgaria gets the bishops it will be at the expense of both Servia and Greece, and members of both nationalities will bitterly resent concession, but will be unable to do anything.

Macedonia is a jungle of races, which hate one another heartily; yet each Balkan State hopes one day to get its slice; hence each tries to work a national propaganda as much as possible. Perhaps one or the other States may go too far and rouse the ire of the occupant of the Yildiz Kiosk, who is begin-



HOW THE GREEKS HAVE ENTRENCHED THEMSELVES AT LARISSA.

THE Greek Army under Prince Constantine has entrenched itself before Larissa, and in doing so is using the new type of infantry redoubt. The redoubt shown above is the type now used by the armies of Europe. It is a development of the famous redoubt system employed by the Turks at Plevna. Larissa if taken at all will have to be taken by assault. Little opportunity is afforded to turn the place.

The field redoubt is thrown up by the troops themselves. Working parties armed with pick and shovel throw up the earth as it is outlined by the engineers. The security which can be obtained depends entirely upon the amount of time which is available. A soldier on the field of action can in five minutes' period with an entrenching tool throw up a sufficient amount of earth to cover his head and shoulders. In thirty minutes' time cover can be gotten sufficient for the entire body.

The block house defence in the mountain passes on the frontier gave evidence that Greeks propose to use every known form

of obstacle in the present struggle. It is only by taking advantage of cover when presented that a smaller force can combat with any hope of success with a larger one.

The object of the redoubt is to give cover to the defenders from the enemy's fire, and to cause the latter to be exposed when advancing. To still further hamper the enemy every known form of obstacle is thrown in his path. The best means for impeding the advance is usually found in abatis and wire entanglements. The enemy has to flounder through these obstructions while the defenders are calmly picking off his men. On reaching the ditch powder boxes placed under huge piles of stones, and sufficiently deep for a good tamponing effect, are exploded, causing untold confusion. By the time the enemy has reached the entrenchments he is tired out from the run across the open. He has even now the hardest part of his work ahead. An assault is usually a murderous affair, and good troops behind entrenchments can as a rule beat off five times their number.

Successful assaults are those which are made in the nature of a surprise.

The cut shows the casemates in the rear of the parapet. It is in these casemates that the defenders crowd during the continuance of artillery fire. The ceasing of the artillery play is generally the signal for the assault, and then it is that the defenders issue out of the casemates and collect behind the parapet. From the latter position they pour in a concentrated fire on the advancing infantry. If the defenders are so numerous as to crowd the line of the parapet, those not needed lie down, ready to jump into position when a vacancy occurs. The assault being repulsed, the defenders may rush out over the redoubt and pursue the fleeing forces. As a rule, though, the defence contents itself with the repulse.

The powder boxes used in the ditches are known as "fourgasse." The effect of a line of "fourgasse" exploding among struggling, excited men is demoralizing. Very often it creates a panic, and particularly so among unseasoned troops. Such guns

as are employed in the entrenchments are protected against overhead fire by blindages. A blindage is anything that serves to cover or secrete. The guns are not brought into play until the assault is made. Every attempt is made to secrete their positions. The discovery of a gun position only invites concentrated artillery attack, and causes assaulting infantry to choose some other point for attack.

The block houses employed by the Greeks for defence in the passes were ordinary stone buildings converted into strong keeps. In the desperate manner in which these places have been held, the Greeks have only demonstrated anew what is possible with such structures. In every military college in Europe students have had of late years the value of village and house defence pointed out to them. The modern small arm of high power and great range makes imperative some form of defence for troops.

In the defence of the mountain block houses the Greeks have employed ditches, abatis, and sunken field caponiers for the

flanking of the walls. All the Greek regiments are provided with trenching tools for use in the field. These tools consist of pickaxes, shovels, axes, and gabion knives. Each soldier carries an entrenching tool attached to his belt. On the field he can throw up a shelter pit in five minutes with this trenching tool. In twenty-five minutes' time he can protect the greater part of his body. The practice is to allow one pick and one shovel to each group of four men. When time permits the soldiers can improve their shelter by deepening the pit. Cover can be had for lying down, for sitting, and even for standing. In four hours' time troops should be able to throw up entrenchments which will not only give them standing shelter, but be furnished with a small ditch in front, and the work itself have a fairly goodrevet, or strengthened front. In constructing a rifle pit, one man in one hour's time will give himself a secure position. It is the deadly rifle pits which assaulting troops so much dread. The man in the pit, or behind the entrenchment, is practically safe. The at-

tacking troops, without being able to reply, must receive the fire of cool men securely placed.

It will be something new for the Turks to engage in the attack of entrenchments. Heretofore they have claimed the distinction of being paramount in Europe in the defence of field work. The defence of the Plevna works challenged the admiration of the world. During the bombardments most of the Turks sought shelter. On the commencement of the assault they poured out of the casemates entirely fresh and ready, behind their ordinary parapets, and in various tiers of firing ranks to shake the Russians. The latter, being in the open, were then exposed to a fire against which it was impossible to stand. The Plevna works were never taken by assault. The position was turned. No amount of artillery fire, it was found, could drive the Turks out of Plevna.

In the construction of field entrenchments the first object is to obtain complete protection for the garrison. This is secured by the field casemates, which are generally

so arranged that the men can sleep in them. The second operation is to clear away everything which impedes a full view of the enemy. All timber which could hide the advance of the foe is cut down, and all hedges, walls or banks which run across in front of the works. Having obtained a fairly smooth field of view the next object is to hamper the enemy's movement by obstacles. This is not so much intended to prevent him from coming to close quarters at last as to keep him as long as possible in the open, exposed to the fire of the garrison, who are concealed, or partially covered. All obstacles are so arranged as to check the enemy under fire without preventing the garrison from seeing him and firing at him. Wire entanglements is one of the best obstacles, since it has the great advantage that even when broken up by artillery fire, the wire still coils about the feet of the attacking army.

With free communications within the entrenchments all is done that can be done for the defence short of the actual resist-